



at moments, or both of them; shorter women, however one, but so long as can be conveniently worn, with the bonnet, &c., as low as possible.

With colour always take the face looks large, and the mind smaller.

Having opinion of the forms of dress, let us consider colours. There is certainly nothing which contributes more to the appearance of a woman's dress, than the taste displayed in the choice of the colour of her dress. With taste in dress, we readily associate the idea of a cultivated mind.

In the composition of colors for dress, there ought to be one predominating color, to which the rest should be subordinate. As painters

know, two colors, light and dark,

So it does, one half of the body should never be distinguished by one color, and the other by another. Whatever divides the attention, diminishes the beauty of the object; and though each part, taken separately, may appear beautiful, yet, as a whole, the effect is destroyed.

We each particular limb differently colored, the effect would be ridiculous. "It is in this way," observes Mr. Addison, "that mountains are dressed; and it never fails to produce the effect that is intended by it, to excite the mirth and ridicule of the common people."

The subordinate colors should bear a certain relation to the predominating one, and they should be in harmony with each other.

Predominating colors are best received by contrast; but the contrast should not be so strong as to equal the color it is intended to relate, for it then becomes opposition, which should always be avoided. Contrast, skilfully managed, gives force and lustre to the color received, while opposition destroys its effect.

The shade of the predominating color will be introduced chiefly by the complexion of the wearer.

When it is the defect of a face to contain too much yellow, then yellow around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the red and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much red, then red around the face removes it by contrast, and causes the yellow and blue to predominate.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue and red, then orange is to be used.

When it is the fault of a face to contain too much blue and yellow, then green is to be used.

The reason why dark faces are best affected by darker colors, is evidently because they tend to render the complexion fairer; and the reason why fair faces do not require dark colors is, because the opposition would be too strong—they are already sufficiently fair, and do not need to be blanched.

It may be supposed, that dark yellow would by contrast set off on a fair ruddy face having a yellow tint; but a little consideration will show, that while the yellow in the dark yellow tends to overcome the yellow in the countenance, the black in the dark yellow tends oppositely not only to whiten the face, but to bring up the yellow by contrast, thus having a mixed and opposite effect.

All the white race are distinguished by a sanguine hue—the Negro has none. Hence the compatibility of white, and the incompatibility of black, with the ruddy face, is indicated. Indeed it cannot be otherwise; red may appear on white; it cannot on black. Black accordingly is never a suitable costume where there is red in the face, and the less so, the stronger the red.

On this subject there is a difference in the sexes. Black is less objectionable for a dark and ruddy, than for a fair and ruddy complexion in the male; but it is more objectionable for a dark and ruddy, than for a fair and ruddy complexion in the female.

We may now consider the texture of dress. Fineness and thinness are of course generally preferable to their reverse.

Their roughness or smoothness admits of some observation. In general, fine surfaces which are somewhat rough, form a good contrast with the smoothness of the skin, as velvet, cravate lace, &c.

The opacity or transparency of materials also deserves consideration. With regard to the figure in general, an opaque dress is better suited to an *en-dans-pose* figure; and a transparent dress to a thin one. With regard to the face in particular, transparency of the dress which comes in contact with it is in general preferable. Rough and transparent cambric has a better effect upon it than smooth and opaque cambric.

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

From late English papers received at New-York.

The Packet Ship Corinthian, Capt. Davis, has arrived at New York bringing London dates of Nov. 24. The Privy Council having deliberated upon the case of Mr. Fauntleroy, had determined that he should be executed. The figures in his favor were said not to be numerous. There had been great fires in Edinburgh on three successive days. The damage was very considerable. The buildings (many of them six stories) comprised in a space of 200 yards were consumed. Three hundred families were deprived of their homes and property. The fires commenced on the 13th November. Accounts from Constantinople dated Oct. 21, represent that city as being in great consternation in consequence of a Greek Fleet being at the mouth of the Dardanelles, blocking the entrance, and intercepting the supply of corn and provisions.

Madame de Survilliers, wife of Joseph Bonaparte, and her daughter, have been for some time at Frankfort, Maine, from whence they propose to go to Rome.

The King of Prussia has married the young Countess of Harrack, the Princess Leopoldine, 26 years of age, who is said to be very handsome. Her parents reside at Dresden. One of her brothers is in the military service of Austria—her uncle, Count Charles de Harck, is a doctor of medicine in Vienna. The new bride will go by the title of Princess de Leopoldine. This marriage is made with the left hand. (It is so described in Germany, from the marriage of a Prince or Lord with a woman of an inferior rank, being marked by giving her the left hand instead of the right.)

The Princess and King are both exerting themselves to quiet the differences between the Lutherans and Calvinists, and it is said they have already had some success.

A joint stock company was contemplated at Glasgow for the purpose of making and maintaining a rail-way for the convenience of passengers and goods, in carriages propelled by steam or gas engines, from Glasgow to Edinburgh, Leith, Paisley, and Johnson; capital to be £50,000 sterling. A prospectus was also in circulation for forming a Joint Stock Loan Company. The business of the lead mines in England, had made the speculators turn to Scotland as a new field of enterprise. Surveys had been made, and several new veins of ore discovered in Galway. At a late meeting for the establishment of a new Academy, where Sir Walter Scott presided, the harpist, speaking of the disinterested views of founders of schools, compared them to a torch in the hand of a dead man, which imparts light to others while it affords none to the bearer. Great improvements were going on in the vicinity of the Parliament House, at Edinburgh, under the

authority of government. All weights and measures used in Scotland, are to be equalized on the first of May next, in virtue of an act of parliament, to establish a uniform system throughout the kingdom.

A Greenock paper contains an article from the Dublin Evening Mail, which states that it was reported that the Marquis Wellesley was about to be recalled from the government of that country. Expectations were entertained among the Catholics of Ireland, that at the opening of the next session of parliament, the king would recommend some measures for their relief of a more effectual nature than had yet been suggested. Mr. Canning's late visit to Ireland is supposed to have been connected with this subject. The Catholic association amount in numbers to upwards of two thousand.

On Sunday, the 13th of November, the Ordinary of Newcastle, performed divine service in the Chapel, to the prisoners condemned to death. One female was dreadfully affected—her shrieks were loud and awful, and continued for a long time. Mr. Fauntleroy covered his face with his hands, and appeared overwhelmed with affliction.

The difficulties between the workmen and the proprietors of the cotton works at Glasgow have not terminated, and the Journal says there is but little prospect of any agreement. The colliers who were so successful in their combination, have proposed an offensive and defensive alliance with the cotton spinners.

Letters from Gibraltar, of November 30, state that the French are to occupy Cadiz with 10,000 men.

In a gale at London, Nov. 23, the big ship Columbus, from Quebec, broke from her moorings, but was brought up without damage.

Advice from Cape Coast Castle are to the 7th of September, at which time all was quiet.

The British garrison had suffered much by sickness. The Ashantees had disappeared; and a report prevailed at Accra, on the 4th of September, that their King (Addo Assin), had been killed, and his capital and territory plundered by the Dunquars. The British ship Victor had captured a Spanish slave ship, with 270 slaves in the Bay of Benard.

Extract of a private letter of the 14th ult. from Constantinople: "The Captain Pacha has disappeared, without doubt forever, from the Asiatic castle of the Dardanelles. Of a superb fleet of 120 armed vessels or transports, only 30 have returned to the Hellespont, and these are so perforated with balls, that the wretched condition of those left behind may be easily imagined. Perhaps by this time they have been burned by the intrepid Canaris, who has sworn to set fire to them under the very canon of the Dardanelles. The discomfiture of the Captain Pacha took place at Mitylene. At the moment when his fleet was passing along the coast which leads to the anchorage, the Greek armed vessels entered pell-mell with him, and by this maneuver neutralized the fire of the Turkish batteries, which could not fire upon the Hellespont vessels without damaging their own. In this state of confusion the fire-ships hooked to themselves all the Ottoman vessels which they could reach, and the conflagration was so terrible, that it was visible to an immense distance at sea. It is rumoured upon good authority, that the Turks lost 14,000 men in the Banos attack, which predated that of Mitylene."

The Greek committee in London have been very anxious to obtain a few of Mr. Perkins' steam cannons, for the purpose of enabling the Greeks to hasten the surrender of Patras, and the other fortresses in Greece, which are held by the Turks; but that they were prevented from obtaining them by a treaty between Mr. Perkins and the ministry, for the exclusive right to these tremendous engines of destruction.

A mercantile house at Hull imported bones for manure, in the course of last year to the amount of forty thousand pounds.

A good deal of confusion lately took place in London, from the following circumstance.

An Irishman who had lately come over, was employed by a respectable banking house as a porter. The banking house undergoing some repairs, this man was stationed to direct customers which entrance to take to the bank.

At 5 o'clock, the business of the bank closed for the day. A few minutes after, a gentleman made his appearance, and was told by the porter, the bank had stopped, meaning, it was closed. The gentleman circulated the words of the porter, which produced a panic in the city, and next morning, the bank was surrounded by people.

A Paris paper, of the 24th of November, contains the following mysterious occurrence, which is said to have taken place in the environs of that city:—"A person exercising public functions, having been appointed guardian to a young lady, was unfaithful to his trust, and in order to conceal his delinquency, contemplated an union between his son and his ward. The ward was going to bed, when she heard a noise in the garden under her windows. Upon listening, she heard heavy dead blows, which filled her with alarm, and she went to the chamber of her companion, saying that she was come to sleep with her. The latter ridiculed her for cowardice, and in order to prove that there was no danger, offered to exchange beds for the night—the offer was accepted—the grave destined for the victim was finished; for it was the digging of this that the ward heard. The assassin entered the chamber where they imagined they should find their prey. They were armed, not with a dagger, but with a mask of softened pitch, which they applied to the face of the sleeping girl, and when assured that she was dead, transported her to the garden and buried her. The agitation of father and son was extreme on the following morning, when they saw the ward, whom they supposed to be murdered, come in to breakfast. The latter being filled with fear, ran to seek her friend, and not finding her, went out and informed the magistrates, who ordered the murderers to be apprehended. The affair is now in a course of investigation."

MEXICO.—Address of his Excellency, Gaudioso Victoria, President of the United States of Mexico, to the Sovereign Constituent Congress General, upon taking the oath required by the 10th article of the Federal Constitution.

SIR,—I this day approach the sanctuary of the law, guided by a holy and religious respect for the will of my fellow citizens. I am irresolute, fearing for the interests of my country, and impressed with the many obligations I owe her; considering that the least deserving Mexican is called to the first and most important public charge of a great, illustrious and generous people. I had the happiness of seeing liberty established—of seeing the ultimate success and redemption of my country. Long since I had in view the illustrious patriots, with, with their blood, their talents, and their sufferings, broke the chain of three centuries, thereby bringing into existence a heroic nation, and leaving to posterity the name, and their example. These men ever followed the path of virtue—they were ever the objects of my veneration and regard, and I considered them entitled by justice and gratitude to preside over the Republic. Far from depreciat-

ing the character of these heroes, whose great services secured them the love of their country, I did justice to their merit, and admired their talents, so well calculated for admiration. Owing as I always have until now, the voice of the law, which comes from the representatives of a free nation, I was ready to offer even death in defence of the virtuous Mexican elected by our votes and hearts. If the remembrance of the unalterable constancy with which I always maintained our national dignity, is pleasing, also of the sacrifices (small indeed) which I made in the best of causes, I will say, that my most ardent wish always has been to mark my character and political faith, with submission to the supreme authority, firm adherence to just principles, and deference to the public voice. A strict obedience, proceeding from my sense of duty, makes me accept an office, which the laws forbid me to refuse.

This sacred vesture of power should have been to some more experienced subject, who would have consummated the great and immortal work of your wisdom. I cannot express my gratitude towards the United States of Mexico; I have been meditating it ever since the hour in which I was informed, that by the spontaneous suffrage of my fellow citizens, the great weight of public administration rested upon my weak shoulders. Thus situated I have invoked the protection of the Eternal and Sovereign Dispenser of all good, that He might heap his blessings upon the great nation that has honored me with its confidence; that He might lead me towards its aggrandisement through the paths of justice. Fathers of our country! depositaries of the public favor! such are my sentiments in your august presence. The oath which I shall this day pronounce, will ever be renewed before God, before man and posterity. However, I will represent to all my fellow citizens, that the honour of our state has to encounter a heavy and tempestuous sea—that the vigilance and strength of the pilot cannot overcome the fury of the winds, that her hull is not sound, and darkness not yet entirely removed from our northern star.—Dangers are numerous, our circumstances precarious, and nothing but the wisdom and prudence of the representatives of the nation, aided by the Ruler of our destinies, can pilot our bark to the port of happiness. The great constitutional chart, the anchor of our hopes, defends the powers and guides the auxiliaries of government. The effects of the administration which this day begins, will be attributed to the wisdom of the sovereign constituent congress of Mexico—to the politics of the future chamber of representatives—to the skill and prudence of the honorable members of congress—finally, to the enlightened government and authorities. For my part, I will always respect right, and see duty fulfilled. Our holy religion will neither wear the mournful garb of superstition, nor shall she be exposed to licentiousness. Independence shall be sealed with my blood, and *Liberty but with my life*. The union between all the inhabitants of the republic, will be firm and unalterable—persons and property shall be sacred—and thus will public confidence be established.

The form of federal government adopted by the nation, must be maintained with all the vigor of the laws. The nation shall be enlightened, and sound morals diffused throughout our territory: its strongest support shall be the liberty of the press. My care and vigilance shall be directed towards the organization and discipline of the army, and due regard for the soldiers of the state—objects which are as interesting as independence itself. The Mexican flag shall float on the ocean, and over our shores. Friendly relations with foreign powers will be cultivated, and with the attention required by our new political existence, and by the good name of the Mexican states. Nor shall any means of prosperity and greatness be neglected. As your representative, my inexperience will probably be the cause of many errors; but never, shall they be intentional; I, therefore, beg your indulgence. Such are the dictates of my heart—such my principles. May I perish, thousand times over, if ever I deviate from them, or blast the hopes of my country.

WHEN THE COMPENDIUM.

[Compiled for the Saturday Evening Post.]

On Christmas afternoon, the scholars assembled in Saint James' Church, on which occasion prayers were read by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, and an address delivered by the Rev. Mr. Ives. The Children, 1200 in number, filled all the pews on the ground floor. The galleries were occupied by their parents, and other interested spectators.

The Supreme Court on Monday set aside the sentence, delivered sometime in the Court of Common Pleas of this district, sentencing a common scold to be ducked in a cucking stool. The opinion, which occupied an hour in the delivery, was delivered by Judge Duncan.

The students in our University, have adopted an uniform dress. It is a grey frock coat, ornamented by black trimmings and has a neat appearance.

The Schuykill Navigation Company intend planking up the sides of the Canal in the neighborhood of Reading for the space of three miles.

The City of Philadelphia in the year 1803 had a population of 41,220—in 1820, of 62,513, and is now calculated to have one of 64,000. Add to this the number of inhabitants in the built parts of the districts surrounding the city proper 40,000, and the whole, amounts to 104,000.

On Sunday morning last, a shallop which had anchored off Timber-Creek in the storm, about five miles below Philadelphia, filled with water, and Benjamin Williams, captain, and Elisha Oldcraft, perished on the occasion.

The Cheraw (S. C.) papers mention that the Pee Dee River, in South Carolina, rose on the 19th inst. 45 feet above its ordinary height,

owing, it is supposed, to the melting of the snow on the mountains—some damage was sustained by the planters in stock.

Whiskey is now selling at 19 cents per gallon in the Baltimore Market.

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An unsuccessful attempt (says the Raleigh, N. C. Register of the 24th ult.) was made on Tuesday night, by the prisoners confined in the jail of that city, to effect their escape.—They rushed by the jailor, when he opened the inner door, but could not get farther than the passage, he having taken the precaution, when he entered, to lock the street door.

We learn by the Staunton (Va.) Spectator, that the Putrid sore throat is prevailing in that neighbourhood to an alarming extent. Its fatal effects have been chiefly confined to children—but among that lovely part of our race it is highly appalling.

One of the Professors at West Point, has calculated that the annual diminution of expense in transportation between the Lakes and the Ocean, consequent to the construction of our Canals, amounts to the saving of the value of 272,400 days work of men, with 2,088,400 days work of horses.

Between the beginning of March, and mid-June, 12,000 persons died of a plague at Cairo.

On the 10th ult. as Mr. William Bowe, of Long Island, was returning from Flushing, to his residence, the horses took fright and ran away. The wagon coming in contact with a post, Mr. B. was thrown from the wagon, and so much injured that he survived but a few hours.

The great grand daughter of Daniel De Foë, author of Robinson Crusoe, is at present a suppliant for public charity.

It is said that the Hon. Joel R. Pointett, will be appointed by President Monroe (before he goes out of office) Minister to Mexico, in the room of Ninian Edwards.

Rachael Williams, a girl 17 years of age, has been sentenced to the State Prison for four years, for attempting to poison Mr. Schuyler, of Watervliet, New-York.

In consequence of some difficulties between the Post Office and Custom House at Halifax, masters of vessels refuse to carry letters and papers from the United States, as well as from other places. The injury to merchants is very great.

Thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five persons in England, petitioned the king for the pardon of Henry Fauntleroy.

A great day's work.—On the 3d inst. Quarters Kingaley, a blacksmith, in Northampton, Mass. with a hand to blow and strike, made two hundred and four horse shoes in eleven hours and forty minutes.

A young woman, named Polly Green, was lately murdered in Perry township, Ohio.—She was found in a pond near her father's dwelling. No clue had been discovered of the murderer.

The schr. Mark Time, Bagley, of Norfolk, from Charleston, bound to Elizabeth City, N. C. laden with salt, went ashore on the 20th ult. on Ocracoke Bar—crew saved; vessel and cargo lost.

A Mr. Law, of N. E. township, Erie county, Pa., having invited a Mr. Abm. Fuller to sup with him, demanded of him afterwards

two shillings for his supper, which being treated as a jest by Fuller, he immediately received one or two blows from Law, which killed him. Law gave himself up on Wednesday morning.

A letter from Helvetia, of the 13th Nov. says, fourteen of the crew of the Montesquiou, of Philadelphia, lately lost, were landed that day, and it was expected the remainder would be saved.

The county commissioners have appointed James S. Huber, Esq. the county treasurer.

The drawing of the Union Canal Lottery, 14th Class, took place on Wednesday afternoon, when the following numbers were drawn, viz. 47, 4, 29, 8, 34, 33, 32, 30.

The Emerald, an excellent weekly miscellany, published in New-York, and the Globe, a similar paper, published simultaneously in New-York and Philadelphia, have been united under the title of the "GLOBE and EAGLE."

A considerable number of persons have recently been fined at the Mayor's Office five dollars each,

taken deliberate aim at Mr. Thompson, while passing through the woods, on horseback, but fortunately his musket snapped. Proper measures have been taken to cut off their retreat; and as the pursuit was continued, it is probable that the whole band will be secured.

By official documents laid before Congress, it appears that the whole number of the militia of the United States are enrolled, amounts to one million fifty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven men—for the arming of which, fifteen thousand stand of arms were last year appropriated. It appears by the same evidence, that the United States now support thirteen thousand and thirty-four revolutionary pensioners; that their pensions amount to one million eight hundred and sixteen dollars. We have likewise three thousand seven hundred and thirty-six on the invalid pension list, whose pensions amount to two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars. Amongst the Indian tribes, thirty-two schools have been established, which enroll the names of nine hundred and thirteen pupils, and so much encouraged is our government on this subject, that they express well-grounded hopes that an entire reformation in the course of the present generation may be effected amongst the tribes bordering on our settlements.

CANALS.—It appears from an estimate recently published in the Albany Daily Advertiser, that the value of the produce brought on the New York canals from the west and north of that city alone during the last year, amounts to two millions three hundred and nine thousand, two hundred and six dollars and 43 cents. In making the estimate, the value of many articles have been omitted, such as hops, butter, cheese, lard, wool, paper, timber, &c. which, if calculated in the account would swell to nearly three millions of dollars.

CONGRESS.—In the senate, on Tuesday, the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt was passed to a third reading. The bill allowing drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp was read a second time. Mr. Eaton presented a petition from sundry merchants, manufacturers, and others, of Nashville, Tennessee, praying that a duty of ten per cent. may be laid on certain sales at auction.

In the house of representatives, the resolution of Mr. Ingram calling for correspondence relative to the violation of our neutral rights in the ports of South America was adopted. A resolution was afforded, calling for the proceedings of the naval court martial in the case of lieutenant Weaver. The house rejected the resolution for a Marine School of instruction similar to the Military Academy.

#### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A petition, signed by the president and secretary of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, was presented to the Senate by Mr. Groves. The object of this petition is to have the annuity of \$800 dollars, heretofore granted, and which ceases after the present session, continued. A petition has also been presented by Mr. Kerlin, signed by the citizens of Delaware county, stating that the elders opposite Chester are in a state of decay, and praying the state to appropriate \$200 dollars to repair them, or to relinquish their right in them to the general government.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Groves, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to investigate the causes of pauperism in the city and county of Philadelphia. This bill provides for the appointment of commissioners by the Governor, who are to have power to compel the guardians of the poor, managers of the almshouse, county commissioners, directors of the public schools, and every other person whose duties have relation to the subject, either to attend, or in writing give such information as they may possess; and on refusing to do so, the district court are authorized to issue an attachment against them.

The commissioners are also to report statements of their proceedings, together with a plan for the further support and government of the poor, to the legislature.

In the Senate, Mr. St. Clair, from the committee on elections, reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the general elections. The object of this bill is to suffer all young men, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, whose fathers were qualified voters, and whether living or not, to vote, although they may not have paid taxes, and to give to any person, who is otherwise qualified, and has not been put on the assessment book at the time of the general assessment, the privilege to become assessed at any time previous to the election, and the right of voting.

The Philadelphia District Court bill has been postponed until the first Tuesday in January. This bill, and the election of United States' senator, are the only subjects of general interest that have been agitated during the session. There are, however, always an abundance of small matters to talk about.

Jan. 4.—Yesterday the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was taken up in committee of the whole in the House of Representatives, and all the original sections were agreed to, without any opposition to its principles, and very little to its details.

Mr. Hutter read a bill in his place, "a further supplement to the act laying a duty on retailers of foreign merchandise." This bill proposes that the county commissioners of each county shall divide the dealers into eight classes.

Mr. Farrell read a bill in his place, "an act for the protection of domestic manufacturing establishments." This bill provides that no manufacturing establishment shall be sold by execution for less than three-fourths of its valuation by a disinterested jury of twelve men.

#### Green-Room Intelligence.

Mr. Cooper has been engaged for a fortnight on our boards. But even his attraction fails to collect an audience sufficiently numerous to defray the expenses incident to each night's performance. We regret to find the drama so neglected by those who have always heretofore evinced a partiality for the talents of Mr. C. This gentleman takes a benefit on Monday evening.

On Tuesday evening, during the last act of the Bride of Aybuds, Mrs. Duff, owing to some mistake of her own, or some mismanagement on the part of the auxiliaries, unfortunately fell from the round of a ladder, on which she was elevated ten feet above the floor of the stage. She was immediately taken up by Mr. Cooper, and, though her arm was severely bruised, she appears not to have sustained so serious an injury as the spectators were led to apprehend. We are happy to hear, that she is doing well.

The receipts at the Theatre in Charleston, on the night of Mr. Conway's benefit, was upwards of a thousand dollars. On this occasion, after the tragedy of the Apostate, the whole tragic corps of the stage, with Mr. Conway at their head, joined forces to enact the Review, or, Waga of Windsor.

Mr. Pelsy has been, for the previous week, giving performances at the Washington Theatre. He took a benefit there on Wednesday last, and selected Howard Paine's tragedy of Brutus, or the Fall of Tarquin, in which he appeared as Lucius Junius, and Mrs. Williams as Tullia. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes, of the New York company, are engaged there for a short time. Mr. Booth has also been added to the

talent which already distinguishes the theatrical corps at the metropolis.

The Circus will finish at Baltimore next week. Considerable success has crowned the exertions of the manager during the company's stay in that city. The Catastrophe of the Ganges has been represented with much effect several nights during the present week, and will probably be kept as a standing piece until the close. Washington City will next claim the attention of the equestrian corps, where preparations are already making for their reception.

Mrs. MARY.—This popular actress has recently returned to her native country, after a voluntary seclusion of four years upon the continent, during which she has visited various parts of Germany, Italy, &c. devoting herself to the study of their languages, and a cultivation of their literature. Captain Medwin's publication has happily cleared the character of this much injured lady, in so decided and unequivocal a manner, that the most inveterate malignity no longer can venture a reflection. The slanderous rumor, which so long and cruelly enveloped her name with that of Lord Byron, was, in its origin, a misapprehension wholly inexplicable. It is now proved that his lordship never met Mrs. Marylin out of the Green-room of Drury-lane theatre, and even there scarcely ever noticed her beyond the mere compliment of a passing bow. Nevertheless, utterly unfounded as that rumor actually was, at one time it obtained so general a credit, that both the reputation and the feelings of its innocent victim were outraged by it to the direst extreme. Mrs. Marylin, upon her retirement from the stage, had realized, out of the profits of her brief but brilliant theatrical career, a genteel independence. She has no intention of accepting any new engagement.

#### COMMUNICATION.

In looking over the last number of the Saturday Evening Post, I saw several resolutions, which have passed the Legislature of South Carolina, and one of them is of the following purport, that it is an unconstitutional exercise of power, on the part of Congress, to lay duties to protect domestic manufactures. According to this resolution, it would seem to a foreign observer, who knew but little or nothing about our affairs, that South Carolina, so far from reaping any benefit by the laying of duties to protect domestic manufacturers, would be a great sufferer by the measure. But to an American, this sort of reasoning is most absurd; for it is well known, that it is in Europe they depend for the sale of their principal commodity, which is cotton, and heretofores they have not been disappointed; but the scene has greatly changed within a few years past, for that portion of Africa called Egypt, hitherto looked on as unfriendly to the growth of cotton, is now pouring forth its thousands of bales, and in all probability, in the course of a few years, will supply the utmost demands of Europe, even though Europe is allowed the privilege of importing every article that the American cause uses: therefore it appears obvious, that Europe will get no more cotton from the Americans than will supply the deficiencies of the Egyptian cotton; for Egypt is situated at a less distance from Europe than America, and the risk run in shipping it, is not so great; and as this market is failing, whether or to whom will the South Carolinians look for the consumption of their commodities? To America, and among their own countrymen. But it is on the encouragement of domestic manufacturers, that their brethren depend for the consumption of their commodities: from hence it follows, that if domestic manufactures are not encouraged, they will have no sale either at home or abroad for their commodities; then what would be the consequence of adopting their unreasonable resolution? It would bring wretchedness, poverty and ruin, not only on their own state, but on all the rest of these great United States. E. F.

#### COMMUNICATION.

"Nitram Ebor," in reply to J. Grout, is in type, and will be inserted in a future number. We shall, hereafter, avoid publishing discussions of this kind, as they only tend to produce replication, and fill up the columns of a newspaper, without having the effect desired by their different abettors.

"Lines on taking an evening walk round the Washington Square," are received, and will occupy a portion of the poetical department of our next.

"Winter," a poem, by our fair correspondent Ellen, is deferred for another week, the subject having been previously engrossed, as will be found by turning to the Poet's Corner.

We shall be pleased with a further acquaintance with "A Desultory Reader's Notes"—they promise much interest, and no doubt will be gratifying to our readers.

Another article from "D." adorns the Ohio. A continuation of those lively sketches is particularly desirable, and we hope nothing will intervene to prevent a fulfilment of our wishes in this particular.

Feelings of sympathy are not unfrequently called forth at the bare recital of human suffering. Often does the mind continue to dwell on the woes which are depicted in glowing colours, in a fictitious tale, the coining of an imagination, fond of viewing the different frailties and misfortunes incident to man, but which is not always the most matured or natural in its conceptions. This teaches us that we should gather our subjects of compassion from real life—here we are not so much exposed to the powers of art, and are presented with opportunities each day of exercising those many feelings which are the distinguishing qualities of the Christian. The present inclement season is calculated to awaken us to the wants of the poor. Our immediate neighbourhoods are abounding with objects worthy of attention, either to attend, or in writing give such information as they may possess; and on refusing to do so, the district court are authorized to issue an attachment against them. The commissioners are also to report statements of their proceedings, together with a plan for the further support and government of the poor, to the legislature.

In the Senate, Mr. St. Clair, from the committee on elections, reported a bill supplementary to the act regulating the general elections. The object of this bill is to suffer all young men, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, whose fathers were qualified voters, and whether living or not, to vote, although they may not have paid taxes, and to give to any person, who is otherwise qualified, and has not been put on the assessment book at the time of the general assessment, the privilege to become assessed at any time previous to the election, and the right of voting.

The Philadelphia District Court bill has been postponed until the first Tuesday in January. This bill, and the election of United States' senator, are the only subjects of general interest that have been agitated during the session. There are, however, always an abundance of small matters to talk about.

Jan. 4.—Yesterday the bill to incorporate the Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company, was taken up in committee of the whole in the House of Representatives, and all the original sections were agreed to, without any opposition to its principles, and very little to its details.

Mr. Hutter read a bill in his place, "a further supplement to the act laying a duty on retailers of foreign merchandise." This bill proposes that the county commissioners of each county shall divide the dealers into eight classes.

Mr. Farrell read a bill in his place, "an act for the protection of domestic manufacturing establishments." This bill provides that no manufacturing establishment shall be sold by execution for less than three-fourths of its valuation by a disinterested jury of twelve men.

#### Appointments by the Mayor of the City.

HOBART W. STILES, Esq. Attorney and Solicitor for the Corporation.

THOMAS T. STILES, Joseph Morris and Robert Brooks, City Commissioners.

HOBERT H. SMITH, Esq. City Clerk.

JOHN HUBAN, Collector of Water-Rents.

GEORGE BICK and JOSEPH HENSEL, Clerks of High street Market.

HANRY MEEHAN, Jr. Corder of Wood, and Receiver of Wharfage at Sassafras or Race street landing.

BENJAMIN DUNCAN, Principal Corder of Wood and Receiver of Wharfage at the Drawbridge landing.

JAMES PATIL, Deputy at do.

JOHN MARSH, Corder of Wood on Schuyler-kill, and Receiver of Wharfage, and Corder of Wood brought to the city by land.

JOHN MCLEAN and SAMUEL P. GARRIGUE, High Constables.

ISAAC RICHARD, Captain of Night Watch.

SAMUEL STEVENS, Lieutenant of do.

JOSEPH G. NANCREE, M. D. Vaccine Physician.

GEORGE GRESHAM, and MARTIN SUMMERS, Collectors of Cases for Vaccine Physicians.

Gen. La Fayette has yielded to the advice of his friends not to travel in the winter. He will attend the inauguration of the President on the 4th of March, and set out for the southern states on the 6th. The Memoris of Congress gave him a dinner on the 1st of January, at Washington. Mr. MARSHALL, of Pennsylvania, waited on the General, and presented to him the Resolutions of the Legislature of this state, accompanied by a letter from the Governor, inviting him to visit Harrisburg. He is expected to visit there about the latter part of this month.

The address of the president of the independent states of Mexico, when entering upon the duties of his high situation, is such as would do honour to the patriot and statesman of any age or country, however distinguished for their love of liberty and the sacred rights which by nature belong to man. We have read it with great satisfaction, and for that reason would recommend it as a very important state document, worthy the particular attention of all who are interested in the concerns of the New World.

The Greeks are preparing for themselves and their posterity, imperishable fame. Never has there been a nation more cruelly oppressed, and never has the sword of avenging justice fallen more heavily on the persecutors of a brave and daring people. The last contests which have taken place between them and the Turks, both at sea and on land, have been decidedly successful to the former.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been transmitted to Congress. Its principal bearings have been heretofore mentioned in the compendious view taken of affairs by Mr. Monroe in his message.

#### COMMUNICATION.

Samuel Moore, of Pennsylvania, Director of the Mint, vice Robert Patterson, resigned.

William Bainbridge, to be President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice John Rodgers, resigned.

Jacob Jones, to be Commissioner of the Navy Board, in place of Isaac Chauncey, resigns.

The New York Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday, states that books were to be opened yesterday in that city to receive subscriptions for the stock in the Lackawaxen Coal Mine and Navigation Company. The capital of which is fifteen hundred thousand dollars, with the privilege of employing five hundred thousand dollars in the business of banking. The Commercial Advertiser thinks this "one of the most splendid and profitable monied concerns in which American capital has ever been invested."

On Friday evening, the 31st ultimo, James Smith, a weaver, residing in Southwark, borrowed a blunderbuss of a neighbor, for the absurd purpose of firing a "few de jol" in honour of the new year. The piece burst at the first discharge, and shattered the left hand of the unfortunate man in a most shocking manner. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital, where the wounded limb was amputated above the wrist joint; he bore the operation with considerable fortitude, and had previous habits been those of a temperate sober man, there is every probability that he might have been in a few weeks restored to his family; but, unfortunately for himself, he had been living in habits of intemperance, and notwithstanding the care and skill of his medical attendants, he was seized on Sunday evening, with the species of mania, vulgarly, but expressively termed "the horrors," and shortly expired in strong convulsions.

Appointments by the President of the U. States.

Samuel Moore, of Pennsylvania, Director of the Mint, vice Robert Patterson, resigned.

William Bainbridge, to be President of the Board of Navy Commissioners, vice John Rodgers, resigned.

Jacob Jones, to be Commissioner of the Navy Board, in place of Isaac Chauncey, resigns.

The result of the votes given on the 1st of December, by the Electors for President and Vice-President, was as follows:

FOR PRESIDENT. FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Gen. Jackson, 99 Mr. Calhoun, 182

Mr. Adams, 84 Mr. Sanford, 30

Mr. Crawford, 41 Mr. Mason, 24

Mr. Clay, 37 Gen. Jackson, 13

— Mr. Van Buren, 9

261 Mr. Clay, 2 Blank, 1

261 Mr. Clay, 2 Blank, 1</

